

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN For Parents, Teachers, Pupils, Dairymen, Farmers, Horsemen

TO THE FARMER

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to The Farm, The Dairy, The Turf, and Good Roads departments of the Guardian either by question, correspondence or otherwise. Answers will be given by experts to all questions of general interest and space will be given to any articles that will in any way help to advance Prince Edward Island interests.

Contributors are asked to have their articles at this office early each week, as only a short emergency item can be handled as late as one p. m. Wednesday. All received after that hour cannot appear until the following week.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

Contributions for this department should be addressed to President Teacher's Association, Guardian's School and Home, P. O. Box 188 Charlottetown.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

THE INFANT (First Paper)

(By Mrs. A. E. Dunbrack)

The wardrobe for the newcomer need not be elaborate nor large, but it is wise to have an ample supply of the most necessary articles.

If one is capable and able to do their own sewing without discomfort, the expense will not be as great as if it were put in the hands of a seamstress, or even bought already made. The latter, in reality, is the cheaper of the two.

For the "First Clothes" (the long clothes) which are only worn for about three months. I think the undergarments and nightrobes are best if made as plainly as possible. I mean by this to put some trimming on them, if desired, but to save the expense of elaborate and richings for the first lot of "Short Clothes."

A young infant requires a greater number of changes than one in short clothes, and this necessitates a vast amount of washing and ironing, which tend to wear out delicate fabrics, lace, etc.

Think the dresses for the mornings should be less elaborate than the few spare ones that we are apt to make and have for afternoon wear.

White is the only thing to use on young children. It soils easily but it can be boiled and the bleaching keeps it in good condition. The following will give you an idea of the quantity which it would be necessary to provide.

3 Bands, 4 Shirts, 6 Petticoats, 8 Dresses, 6 Nightgowns, 2 Wrappers, 48 Napkins, 4 Rubber Napkins, 3 Jackets 3 Foot Blankets, 1 Shawl, Socks or booties, Hood, Cloak

For a week or two to keep the dressing in place. Three strips of unshrinkable flannel about seven inches wide, with torn edges, are better than the knitted ones so much used by mothers. The latter are hard to keep in place. Five-eighths of a yard of flannel will cut three bands, cutting it crosswise and allowing the width for the length.

SHIRTS.—There are different makes to be had, but the most convenient are opened and fastened down the front. They are easier to put on and take off than those only partly opened. The ones made of part wool and part cotton do not shrink as much as those of all wool, and seem just as warm. The whiteribbed cashmere, high neck and long sleeves are the best for winter wear. They cost from 45 cents to 75 cents each.

In putting on a shirt, if one chooses to have it so, it can be fastened behind, and in so doing the garments can be placed one inside the other and put on in one operation. Fasten the shirt to the napkin in front to keep it from slipping up. If one cannot afford to buy the undervests, one of the desired style can be purchased and used as a pattern, cutting the remaining ones of cotton and wool and binding with flannel binding. The seams should be laid flat and cat-stitched. The silk and wool material ranges from 65 cents to one dollar. On young infants the shirt should be worn night and day, supplying a separate one for each service.

PETTICOATS.—In the modern outfit these are made in two ways. The skirt is gathered onto a waist which is cut low in the neck and made with open sleeves, buttoning in the back. The other way varies a little, the only change being the fastening of the garment on the shoulders. The latter is the more convenient. The hand can be placed up under the dress and unbutton it and slip the skirt off to undress the little one.

NAPKINS.—There are different materials for this purpose. Some are more expensive than others. There is a cotton diaper cloth which comes in different widths 15, 24 and 27 inches. It costs from 65 cents up for ten yards, and is more absorbent than the linen diaper. Swansdown, Canton flannel or white shaker or flannelette are really better as they are thicker, and do not necessitate the use of so many napkins. It is desirable to have two or three sizes. One dozen of the smallest size is all that is required.

NIGHT SLIPS.—These can be made either with or without a yoke and of white shaker or long cloth. These with fulness at the neck could be finished with a narrow band or with a casing through which a piece of bobbin cord could be run. There is less danger of having the garment uncomfortable around the neck if the latter

model is used. In either case the edge can be trimmed with a piece of lace and the bottom of the slip can be finished with a few tucks or feather stitching above the hem.

DRESSES.—These can be made to suit one's taste. The best material for ordinary wear is a fine Egyptian Long Cloth. It is soft and close and launders well. The Indian linen or Nainsook make good wearing material for the better ones. They should be made quite loose so as to be easily slipped off and on.

WRAPPERS.—These are very necessary to have, especially when the room is cool, or for putting on the baby when it is first taken from its crib or basket in the morning.

They are usually made of something warm, such as French or Opera bannel, or a good shaker. The more delicate colorings and the smaller the pattern or design, the more appropriate for an infant. They may be made with or without a yoke. In the first place the wrapper will resemble a motherly hood dress opening down the front. The other model in my opinion, is easier to make and looks simpler. Allow enough material back and front to lay a few flats and featherstitch them down forming a yoke neck. They are cut low in the neck, and the sleeves should be made with considerable fulness and should be gathered into a band, or on a tape at the wrist.

RUBBER NAPKINS.—Some advocate the use of these and others do not. No harm comes of them if there is a sufficient number of them to keep a fresh one in use, and if they are properly cared for. They should be changed and washed often. When washing them place them on a hard surface rubber side down, and with a brush keep for this purpose, and soap and water, scrub the other side and rinse under water. Do not crumple them between the hands as in so doing the rubber is easily cracked and will in time wear off. One-half yard rubber sheeting, such as is used in hospitals, will cut four napkins by folding and cutting two squares exactly eighteen inches, and folding each square cornerwise and cutting in two making triangles, using each corner and placing a button on each corner and button holes in the other two.

SOCKS.—These are a necessity as the custom of pinning the feet up in a blanket has gone out of practice to a great extent. There cannot be too many of these little things. They are easily crocheted, and with care and proper washing they will keep white for a reasonable length of time. All white is most desirable as colors fade with much washing.

FOOT BLANKETS.—The most modern model for these garments is that which cuts the back and front alike, save the shape of the armhole and neck, and are made with a hem at the bottom and finished in any desirable way, and look neater and daintier than colored ones. The advantage of white material is that it can be boiled and kept in good condition. Flannel turns yellow when washed frequently.

LENGTH OF ROBES, ETC.—Thirty inches is long enough for the "Long Clothes" to be made.

JACKETS.—These are made of a number of materials. Some are crocheted and look pretty while new, but lose their dainty appearance when once washed. It is wise to have a number made of something heavy such as Canton Flannel. For summer wear a light lining to match the material of either percale or sateen is all that is necessary.

HOODS.—Pretty hoods made of either cashmere embroidered, silk embroidered or crocheted, lined with silk can be purchased at almost any dry goods store at a comparatively small sum. They are difficult to make and there is very little saving in so doing.

(To be continued)

THE MARKETS

TOP QUOTATIONS THIS WEEK AND COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Table with columns for CATTLE MARKET, SHEEP MARKET, and HOG MARKET. Includes prices for various types of cattle, sheep, and hogs.

Table with columns for GRAIN MARKET. Includes prices for Fall Wheat, Oats, and other grains.

Table with columns for BUTTER MARKET. Includes prices for Farmers' Creamery Separator Prints for various weeks.

Table with columns for EGG MARKET. Includes prices for various types of eggs for various weeks.

Table with columns for CHEESE MARKET. Includes prices for various types of cheese for various weeks.

Table with columns for THIS WEEK'S MARKET TOPS. Includes prices for various commodities like Hogs, Cattle, Butter, etc.

Table with columns for NEW YORK, June 23.—Includes prices for various commodities.

Table with columns for BUFFALO, June 23.—Includes prices for various commodities.

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associated with the unpleasantness of driving, is the fact that the equipment becomes misshapened and requires constant washing. To avoid these and other inconveniences, farmers and their families remain at home, more or less in isolation, and when the first opportunity arises, many of them leave the farm. There is but one remedy for this isolation condition—by means of good roads, farmers and their families must be placed in touch with the social advantages of the larger communities. Just as soon as this condition is reached, the drain of population from the farm will decrease.

Of the economic losses due to a bad roads separating the farmer from his market, that of cost of transportation is most important. A comparison of the load one horse can haul on good and bad roads, respectively, shows that, on a muddy earth road, the amount varies from nothing to a maximum of 800 pounds; on a smooth, dry earth road, from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds; on a gravel road in good condition from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds; on a gravel road in good condition about 2,000 pounds; on a macadam road, from 2,000 to 5,000 lbs; and on a brick or concrete road, from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds. In 1906, the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, from about 2,300 country routes, ascertained an average cost of 22.7 cents for hauling one ton over one mile of unimproved roads. The equivalent cost of hauling per ton over different roads, taking 2,000 pounds over smooth earth roads as a basis, would be as follows:

Cost per ton for one for hauling horse road in bad condition 1.500 28.40

Muddy earth road 1.800 56.75

Smooth earth road 2.000 22.70

Gravel road in bad condition 1.500 28.40

Gravel road in good condition 2.000 15.12

Brick or concrete road 5.000 9.08

From the table it will readily be seen how much bad roads are costing the farmers of Canada.

The farmers served by poor roads are forced to market their crops, not when prices are highest, but when the roads are passable. Moreover, the high cost of haulage imposes a heavy additional handicap in competition.

Good roads not only enhance the value of land, but also increase the volume of business, and consequently, also benefit the markets themselves through extension of the radius of supply.

POINTERS ON ROSES

Although roses may be classed as shrubs they require special treatment and should be given a place by themselves. The best roses for outdoor culture in the North and East are the hybrid perpetuals, but tea roses and other classes may be grown far to the south. The powerful fragrance and immense flowers, gorgeously colored, of the hybrid perpetuals make them universal favorites. Some varieties bloom later and a few of the earlier ones occasionally give a second crop in the Fall.

Prune roses in spring just as the buds are starting into growth. Cut out the dead and weak branches. Prune back the remaining branches to within a few inches of the old wood. Shoots from the base of the bush may be cut to about 15 inches from the ground. Should these shoots arise from a point on the plant that is below where the bush has been pruned, or budded, they should be removed altogether. Climbing roses may be cut back as desired. As a rule it is best to cut them back to about five feet.

There are many excellent varieties of hybrid perpetual and climbing roses. Among the best known varieties of the former may be mentioned Baron de Bonstetten, dark maroon; Gen. Jacqueminot, brilliant crimson; Francois Levet, cherry red; Mrs. John Laing, delicate pink; Magna Charta, bright pink; Paul Neyron, deep rose; Grosvenor Yellow, deep bright yellow; Margaret Dickson, white. Among the well known climbers are Crimson Rambler, Queen of the Prairie, rose red; Dorothy Perkins, shell pink; Baltimore Belle, nearly white; A. B. C. St. Louis, Mo.

Heaves

A disease of horses commonly met with and very often caused by carelessness in attention to the animal's heaves. How often do we see a horse "blowing" loudly with sides heaving in an effort to get its breath! Heaves, once established, cannot be cured, but the trouble can generally be relieved. The disease sometimes comes as a sequel to distemper which has been followed by a dry cough not properly attended to. Allowing horses to gorge themselves on hay, especially clover hay, and then taking them to the trough and permitting them to drink too much water is frequently blamed for causing the trouble. Putting too strenuous work, either fast travelling or hard pulling, immediately after a heavy feed of hay or drinking much water may bring on the trouble. As a general thing, however, heaves follow a chronic cough. We once knew a driving mare which coughed by several years before heaves finally developed, but they came in their worst form. The mare had produced a fine filly foal just before heaves became well marked on her, and strange to say the filly developed a dry, hacking cough like her dam, only at the early age of five years. Heaves may not be hereditary, but the constitutional weakness which favors their development undoubtedly is.

As a general thing heaves do not develop until the horse is matured or at least seven or eight years of age. They are more prevalent in older horses, brought on by any disease which affects the system generally, and the lungs in particular, such as influenza. Dusty, musty or poor feed aggravates the trouble, and is often blamed for it.

While heaves cannot be cured, some relief can be given by feeding, as a first-class feed. Avoid all dusty hay. Clover hay is generally omitted from the ration of the heavy horse. Some resort to straw entirely, but good clean hay fed in limited quantity will do no harm if properly handled. All feed including hay, straw and grain should be dampened with water. Rolled oats should be fed in place of whole oats where at all practicable. Always feed roughage in small quantities, and increase the grain ration if the horse is at hard work and must have more feed.

If medical treatment is resorted to try giving every morning a half ball composed of 1/4 drams powdered opium, 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram camphor, and 20 grains digitalis with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper and administer. This treatment is advisable when the horse shows symptoms of a chronic cough which might lead to heaves. Prevention is much better than attempted cure.

It is always well to remember that the symptoms of the disease are more marked in hot weather, and still more violent in dull, foggy, damp weather. At such times it also aggravates the trouble, and a horse should never be put at violent work immediately after taking a heavy feed or a big drink of water.

GOOD ROADS

BAD ROADS ARE COSTLY.

The question is often asked: "What do good roads cost?" If this question were put in another form, viz: "What do bad roads cost?" the answer would bring home to the people of Canada what they are paying as a sacrifice to poor transportation facilities—this, in addition to the discomfort and dissatisfaction of having to travel over them.

One of the chief causes of young people leaving the farm is the lack of good roads. Rough and muddy roads retard social life, especially when as

with no grain isn't a very satisfactory ration either. It won't give cows a neighborhood reputation as milk makers. So the roots "with a little bran" on 'em' must have played a big part.

I have tried out roots pretty thoroughly as a feed for milking cows. And in my experience, sugar beets, carrots or mangels will take the place of half the grain a good milk producer requires. The dry matter in roots contains about the same amount of digestible nutriment as does the dry matter in oats.

Of course there is much less dry matter in 100 pounds of material—about one-eighth as much. Unless a cow is fed alfalfa clover she can't eat enough roots to enable her to give her best flow of milk. It is best to feed some grain anyhow.

Roots or Silage

The greatest value of roots is in addition to a good ration of silage. Silage also has greater feed value. It is more concentrated. The man who isn't ready to build a silo just yet, however, might profitably grow a few roots.

The chief objection urged is the amount of labor required—and which must be given when the work is pressing. If the labor is to be had, however, it will bring good results.

A 40-bushel acre yield of oats contains about 1,150 pounds of dry matter. A 25-ton acre yield of mangels contains about 4,500 pounds of dry matter—four times as much as the oats.

If you haven't a silo, and don't intend to build one anyhow, grow an acre or two of roots. They will certainly add to the size of your cream check, especially in cold weather when the cows don't care much about rendering the milk. The roots then keeps up the flow of milk.—Maritime Farmer.

DAILY WEIGHING.

The practice of daily weighing appears to be spreading on the increase amongst the members of associations who commenced this system of weighing on only three days every month. This is very gratifying, indicating, as it does, the laudable growth of interest in the main feature of cow-testing—a constant and critical study of each individual cow in the herd. Daily weighing has always been the object in view when the associations were first introduced, and has been strongly and consistently recommended when explaining cow testing to enquirers.

Daily weighing has several commendable features. First and foremost, it calls immediate attention to any great fluctuation in yields of milk. The whole herd may have been affected by something preventable, exposure to a cold rain, for example, or by something that could not well be prevented, but in any case a difference that might remain undetected if no weights at all were taken for a week or ten days would be noticed at once in the yields of certain cows. This stimulates instant enquiry as to the disturbing element and prompt application of preventive measures. Again the hired help may be careless or even abusive, but with a knowledge of the detailed account the master in charge has of the necessary attention to clean milking.

Further, and very important, an intelligent scrutiny of the records will frequently call attention to a case of impending sickness, and a simple, but prompt remedy may be instituted, thus preventing the loss of milk and shrinkage in yield, and an avoidance of an urgent call to a distant and possibly expensive veterinary surgeon.

The daily record betokens a close personal interest in each cow and the general conduct of the whole pursuit of dairying that cannot possibly be to have telling and profitable results. Attention to detail is never so well repaid as in the dairy as when watching vigilantly the possibilities and varying temperament of each cow in the herd. A daily record means close oversight of each detail of the business, a sure forerunner of success.

MANURE AND CROPS

It may be useful in these days, when we are seriously considering all possible means that may lead to a profitable increase in our crop yields, to review the most important conclusions that have been reached on the Experiment Farm from experiments conducted towards the increase of soil fertility, says F. T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist.

This investigation has included trials with manure, fresh and rotted, fertilizer ingredients, singly and in mixtures, applications partly of manure and partly of fertilizers, and experiments to ascertain the manurial values of the aftermath and of the residues left by clover and by several other of our more important legume crops. Many of these experiments have been conducted over a period including several complete rotations.

For the most part these trials have been conducted at Ottawa, on a rather light and sandy loam, somewhat poor in humus and apt to suffer seriously in times of drought. But there have also been, to a limited extent, similar experiments on several of the branch farms, on heavier soils, so that a considerable weight may be attached to the conclusions as being more or less generally applicable.

Our work has emphasized the value of barnyard manure. The yields of our staple crops have been higher on plots dressed with manure at the rate of from 10 to 15 tons per acre, than on our plots receiving commercial fertilizers applied in various mixtures and proportions according to the best known practice.

Although the after effect, that is the influence on subsequent crops, of manure is much more marked than in the case of fertilizers, it is evident that comparatively small applications at short intervals are more effective than larger dressings applied less frequently. Thus, on most soils, but more especially light loams, five tons

per acre every third year will give better returns than ten tons every sixth year.

KEEP IT NEAR THE SURFACE

The larger number of the feeding roots of our staple farm crops in humid districts are within the first six inches of soil; indeed, for many crops the foraging ground may be restricted to four inches. For districts where methods of so-called "dry farming" must be employed, and the roots seek moisture at greater depths, this statement must be modified. Nevertheless, taking the country as a whole, there is no economy in burying the manure as any great depth. Its equable and uniform distribution, as by a manure spreader, and through incorporation with the surface soil, as by shallow plowing, or, perhaps better still, by disc-harrowing after the manure has been spread on the partially prepared soil, appears to be the most profitable practice.

FRESH VERSUS ROTTED MANURE.

Weight for weight, fresh manure has given crop yields almost equal to those from rotted manure. Since the latter, under careful conditions of rotting, contains larger percentages of plant food constituents, this seems surprising. It is nevertheless the case, for it is the result of many repeated experiments, extending over a long period of years.

The losses that occur in the rotting of manure have been carefully and repeatedly determined. Under the very best practice—that of keeping the heap compact and moist and protected from leaching rains, the losses are considerable.

THE MATERIAL VALUE OF CLOVER

The value of clover and other legumes for increasing the fertility of the soil has been exhaustively studied. The unique property of appropriating atmospheric nitrogen through the agency of bacteria residing in the nodules attached to their roots has been abundantly emphasized by our investigations. By this means from 50 to 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre may be added to the soil that will subsequently be available for crop use. In field demonstration it has been repeatedly shown that crops yield after turning under an aftermath of clover, fully equalled those from land dressed with manure at the rate of ten tons per acre. The high manurial value of the legumes has been well established, and all our work in this connection has been most satisfactory, encouraging and conclusive.

DR. F. T. SHUTT.

KEEP WEEDS OUT OF CORN

The principal reasons for cultivating corn during the early stages of growth are to kill the weeds and conserve moisture. Weeds are undesirable in a cornfield because they not only use up the water that should be left for the use of the corn, but they also use up plant food. Therefore, one operation may serve to kill the weeds and also to establish an earth mulch to prevent the evaporation of water. If a weeder or harrow is run over the field on a hot sunny day, before the plants are up, it will establish an earth mulch and kill the weeds that are just starting. The weeder or harrow should be run over the field frequently until the plants are seven or eight inches high. These implements should not be used early in the morning or on cloudy days since at this time the plant cells are filled with water and the plants are easily broken off.

In cultivating fruit trees be very careful not to injure the bark at the base of the trees or along the stem.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce Inflammation, Strained Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2K Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankinds. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles, Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Allays Pain. Price \$1.00 a bottle delivered. Book 2K Free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 111 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

You Need a new DE LAVAL SEPARATOR NOW

1st If you are still using some gravity or settling process of creaming—

BECAUSE YOUR WASTE IS greatest and quality of product poorest in mid summer when the milk supply is heaviest.

BECAUSE THE SKIM-MILK IS poorest without a separator in hot weather and often more harmful than helpful to calves.

BECAUSE THE WORK OF AN improved De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

BECAUSE TIME IS OF GREAT value on the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

2nd If you have a very old De Laval or inferior separator of any kind—

BECAUSE THE LOSSES OF the poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the hard-to-clean and insanitary separator are greatest at this season.

BECAUSE OF THE GREAT economy of time at this season in having a separator of ample capacity to do the work so much more quickly.

BECAUSE AN IMPROVED DE Laval is so much simpler and more easily handled and carried.

These are all facts every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency simply write the nearest main office, as below.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separator and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos, Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER 50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

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MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER 50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

A large majority of the trees that succumb before maturity do so directly or indirectly from injuries to the trunk due to careless tillage.

SHEEP INSURANCE

Quite a number of farmers are taking advantage of the plan of the Sheep Breeders' Association for insuring their sheep against attacks by dogs. Wherever sheep dipping demonstrations are given the man in charge brings this to the notice of the farmers and already some hundreds of sheep owners have taken advantage of it this year. As the cost of insurance is only one cent per sheep everybody should insure, and they can do this not only through the man in charge of the dipping outfit but through any officers of the Department of Agriculture.

Next week Mr. Leo McDonald will be giving demonstrations in Southern Queens as follows: Tuesday, at J. D. Martin's, Eldon; Wednesday, at Joseph Robertson's, Mount Buchanan; Thursday, at Donald McKenzie's, Pinette; Friday, at Campbell McLeod's, Beaton's Mills and Saturday forenoon at M. A. McMillan's